

Fishing License Regulations

To fish in public lakes, streams, rivers or tributaries in the state of Indiana or its boundary waters, you must have a valid fishing license. **License holders must carry their license while fishing and present it to a conservation officer (or any authorized law enforcement official) upon request.** There are fines and penalties for fishing without a license. You must also have a valid trout and salmon stamp in your possession to legally fish for or take trout and salmon from public waters.

These regulations only apply to fish that originate from, or are taken from, the public waters of Indiana. Fish from public waters that migrate into or from private waters are still covered by these regulations. These regulations do not apply to fish in private waters that did not originate from public waters.

A fishing license may be revoked if the license holder is convicted of violating fish and game regulations. Any equipment, appliances and apparatus used in the violation of Indiana fish and game laws may be seized for evidence and, upon conviction, confiscated.

A resident is a person who has lived in Indiana continuously for a period of 60 days preceding the date of license or permit purchase. All others are non-residents.

Game bird, waterfowl, or trout/salmon stamp privileges purchased through Indiana Outdoor must have an original signature, in ink, on the license on which the stamp privilege is listed. You do not need a traditional stamp in addition to the purchase of this stamp privilege. Traditional game bird, waterfowl, or trout/salmon stamps will still be available for purchase separately as a commemorative issue. Commemorative stamps do not convey hunting or fishing privileges and are available through the DNR Customer Service Center in the Indiana Government Center South, 402 W. Washington St., Room W160, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Fishing License Exemptions

A fishing license and trout and salmon stamp are NOT required for:

- Indiana residents 65 years of age or older. However, you should carry your driver's license or other identification to verify your age and residency.
- Resident and non-resident anglers under the age of 17.
- Residents who are legally blind.
- Residents of a state-owned mental rehabilitation facility.
- Residents of any licensed health care facility in Indiana taking part in a supervised fishing activity sponsored by the facility.
- Fishing a private pond does not require a license. However, you must have permission from the property owner to fish.
- Residents of Indiana who are engaged in full-time military service may fish without a license while on approved military leave. However, the angler must carry leave orders and a valid Indiana driver's license or voter registration card. Non-resident military personnel stationed within Indiana must obtain a resident license to fish or hunt in Indiana.
- Landowners or lessees of farmland, who farm that land, their spouses and children living with them, while fishing in public waters from the farmland they own or lease.
- Some non-resident landowners, while fishing in public waters from the farmland they own, according to the exemptions that their state provides to Indiana residents. See the website at www.wildlife.IN.gov or call (317) 233-4976 for specific information.

Purchasing a Fishing License

Online . . .

To purchase resident and non-resident licenses online – 24 hours a day, seven days a week, go to www.wildlife.IN.gov.



In Person . . .

Bait shops, retailers and DNR offices across the state have computer stations to sell Indiana resident and non-resident hunting, fishing and trapping licenses and stamp privileges. For a list of these retailers and more information about the new system, go to www.IndianaOutdoor.IN.gov.

Licenses are also available at the DNR Customer Service Center located in the Indiana Government Center South, Room W160, 402 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, IN. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday.

By Phone . . .

To purchase licenses by phone or for more information, call the Indiana DNR Customer Service Center at (317) 233-4976. Please allow 2 weeks for delivery.

All licenses issued by the DNR are non-transferable and non-refundable.

By Mail . . .

Send your order with the following information: (see page 47 for the order form)

- Name, date of birth (All variety of hunting license requests should include Hunter Education certification number and state of certification, if born after Dec. 31, 1986.)
- Complete address, city, state, zip, phone number
- Height, weight, sex, color of hair and color of eyes
- Social security or Indiana driver's license number is mandatory
- Specify the licenses that you need and dates for one-day or multi-day licenses

Send check, money order or credit card number (Visa or MasterCard only) for licenses, made payable to Indiana DNR to: Licenses, DNR Customer Service Center, 402 W. Washington St., Rm. W160, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

See **Fees and Charges** on page 67 for a complete list of resident licenses and non-resident licenses.



General Fishing Regulations

Boating and Life Preserver Rules

All motorboats used in public waters must be registered. For a copy of Indiana boating laws, write to Div. of Law Enforcement, 402 W. Washington St., Room W255D, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

A U.S. Coast Guard approved Type 1, 2, 3 or 5 wearable personal flotation device is required for each person in any boat. Boats 16 feet and longer, except for canoes or kayaks, must also have one USCG approved throwable PFD on board. Lake Michigan, the Ohio River and boundary waters of the Wabash River have special regulations. Call the USCG at 1-800-368-5647 for a copy of federal boating regulations.

On state-owned, leased or licensed lakes smaller than 300 acres, only electric motors may be used. No more than two 12 volt batteries can be used to power trolling motors on these waters.

Closed Seasons/Closed Areas

There is no closed season for bass in Indiana. However, no largemouth bass may be taken at any time from Dove Hollow Lake at Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area.

Inland trout seasons and closures are listed on page 44. Lake Michigan and its tributary closures are listed on page 44. See page 46 for Ohio River paddlefish closures.

All other waters and fish species have no closed season.

Possession Limit

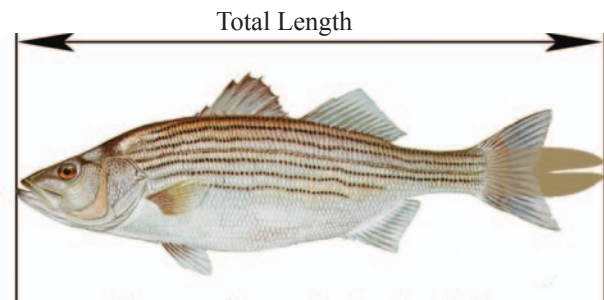
The possession limit on all sport fish and frogs is two day's daily bag limit. Special possession and bag limits apply for trout and salmon on Lake Michigan (see page 44).

Special Channel Catfish Bag Limits

There is no bag limit on catfish taken from streams and no bag limit on channel catfish taken from Gibson Lake (Gibson County) or Turtle Creek Reservoir (Sullivan County). In all other lakes and reservoirs, the bag limit is 10 fish for any combination of flathead, blue or channel catfish.

Total Length

To determine the accurate length of a fish, measure a straight line from the tip of the jaw (mouth closed) to the tip of the compressed tail fin.



Measure with mouth closed and tail compressed to determine total length

Walleye Size Limits

Walleye and hybrid walleye taken from all waters in Indiana must be 14 inches in length or longer, except on the Ohio River where there are no minimum size limits.

The St. Joseph River has a special size limit. In cooperation with the State of Michigan, a 15 inch minimum size limit has been established for walleye and hybrid walleye taken from the St. Joseph River (St. Joseph and Elkhart counties).

SPECIES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	MINIMUM SIZE
bluegill ³	None ³	None
redeer sunfish ³	25 ³	None
black bass (in lakes) ²	5 singly or in aggregate ¹	14 inches (exceptions on page 46)
black bass (in rivers) ²		12 inches
black bass (in Lake Michigan) ²	3 singly or in aggregate ¹	14 inches
yellow bass	None	None
white bass, hybrid striped bass	12 singly or in aggregate ¹ , no more than two fish may exceed 17 inches	
striped bass	2	None
rock bass	25	None
crappie ³	25 ³	None
walleye, walleye-sauger hybrid, sauger	6 singly or in aggregate ¹	14 inches (exceptions on page 41)
		None
muskellunge and tiger muskellunge	1 singly	36 inches
northern pike	3	20 inches
yellow perch	None (15 on Lake Michigan only)	None
catfish: channel, blue, flathead (in streams)	None	10 inches
catfish: channel, blue, flathead (in lakes and reservoirs)	10	None
bullhead catfish	None	None

¹ Singly or in aggregate means that the daily bag limit includes any combination of the species. ³ Daily bag limit for sunfish at J.C. Murphey Lake (Newton Co.) is 25 singly or in aggregate.

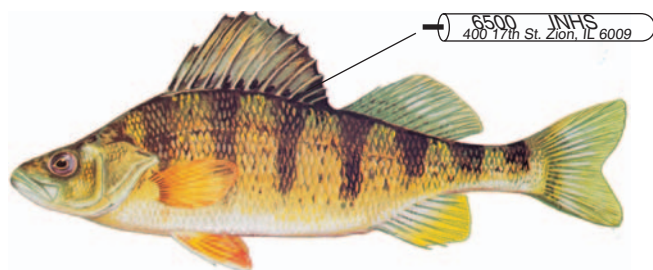
² Black bass includes largemouth, smallmouth and spotted bass.

General Fishing Regulations cont.

Tagged and Marked Fish

Anyone interested in marking or tagging fish in public water must get approval from the Division of Fish and Wildlife before marking or tagging begins. An application, available from the Division of Fish and Wildlife, must be processed 21 days before the scheduled start date. An approved permit must be carried by the permit holder when fish are being marked and tagged. Contact the division for more details, (317) 232-4080.

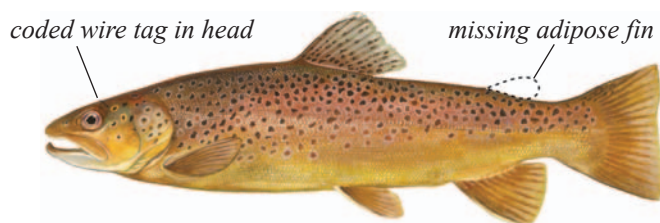
Fisheries biologists attach external tags or mark fish using finclips for research projects. Please report all tags to a district fisheries biologist. At some waters, voluntary tag return boxes have been installed. If you cannot locate one of these tag return boxes, mail the tag to the nearest fisheries biologist. See pages 11 (north) and 27 (south). Provide the biologist with the type of fish caught, the length, date, location, weight of fish and the tag number. If a tagged fish is released, the tag should be reported but left in the fish in good condition. The following waters have active tagged fish projects under way: Tri-County Fish and Wildlife Area (largemouth bass), Lake Wawasee (largemouth bass) and Lake Michigan (yellow perch, trout and salmon).



perch research (external tag)

Some fish, such as paddlefish on the Ohio River and trout and salmon on Lake Michigan and its tributaries, have internal tags about the size of a hyphen (micro tag) on this page. The adipose fin on trout and salmon has been removed to make it easier to determine if the fish you catch has an internal tag.

Your cooperation is needed to recover these tags from trout and salmon missing an adipose fin. The adipose fin is the small fleshy fin on the backs of some fish between the dorsal fin and the tail (caudal fin). If you catch trout or salmon with a missing adipose fin, please record the length, weight and species,



trout and salmon research (internal tag)

as well as the date and location where the fish was caught. The nose area of trout and salmon with a missing adipose fin contains a micro wire containing important research information.

Please save the head from your tagged trout and salmon, then contact the Division of Fish and Wildlife at (219) 874-6824 for instructions on what to do with the head. The micro wire tags can be recovered and reused. Remember, only trout and salmon with a missing adipose fin contain micro tags.

Illegal Devices

It is illegal to use the following devices to take fish from public waters: a weir, electric current, dynamite or other explosive, a firearm, a crossbow, hands alone, or any substance that may weaken or poison fish. Cast nets cannot be used to catch sport fish.

Lead Sinkers

You may want to consider using fishing sinkers that do not contain lead if you are concerned about your exposure to lead. Alternatives to lead sinkers are made out of steel, bismuth, tungsten and resin. Wildlife health may be affected if lead or zinc sinkers are ingested.

Sorting Fish

Anglers are responsible for maintaining fish in a healthy condition if they wish to return that fish to the water. Dead and dying fish already kept cannot be released back into the water. However, sorting of fish may be allowed within the bag limit if fish are in a healthy condition at the time of release. Fish must be released into the water from which they were taken and be able to swim away normally. At no time may anglers have more than a bag limit of fish in their possession while engaged in a day's fishing. All fish in possession must meet legal size limits. For example, if you catch five largemouth bass (daily bag limit is five) and later that day catch a larger largemouth bass, it is legal to release any of the other fish in good condition in order to keep the larger one.

Bait Fish and Crayfish

Minnows and crayfish may be collected at any time throughout the year, if you possess a valid sport fishing license. You must have a bait dealer's license to sell minnows or possess more than 500 minnows. You cannot transport more than 100 crayfish across the state boundary in a 24 hour period unless you are commercially raising crayfish. You may use artificial lighting to take crayfish.

If you plan to catch your own minnows or crayfish the following restrictions apply. See page 46 for special regulations for collecting minnows and crayfish on the Ohio River.

- Minnow seines cannot be larger than 12 feet in length and four feet deep with mesh no larger than 1/2 inch stretch.
- Minnow dip nets cannot exceed three feet square, without sides or walls, and may not have a mesh larger than 1/2 inch stretch.
- Minnow traps cannot exceed 24 inches in length, with the opening of the trap no larger than one inch in diameter.
- Cast nets may be used, provided the net is no larger than 10 feet in diameter and the mesh stretch is no larger than 3/4 inch.

You may use wild fish as live bait as long as the fish was caught legally and meets any size, catch, or possession limits established for that species. Goldfish may be used as live bait. Carp and gizzard shad cannot be used as live bait, except at Brookville Lake where live shad may be used.

All minnows purchased from bait shops or taken from public waters cannot be of any species considered threatened or endangered. Minnows should not be released into the water after you finish fishing. Emptying bait buckets can contaminate a body of water with undesirable fish. Fishing worms should be discarded in trash containers.

Endangered Fish

The following fish species are classified as endangered in Indiana:

- bantam sunfish
- lake sturgeon
- cavefishes
- northern brook lamprey
- channel darter
- pallid shiner
- gilt darter
- redbreasted dace
- greater redhorse
- variegated darter

It is illegal to take or possess these fish at any time. Most of these species are small and would not be caught while angling. However, these species could be encountered during bait fish collection. If captured, immediately return them unharmed to the water in which they were found. A listing of Indiana's endangered species is available at www.wildlife.IN.gov.

Illegal Fish Stockings and Aquarium Releases

No individual may take any live fish (native or nonnative) and release it into any other public waters without a stocking permit. Fisheries biologists in the DNR approve stocking of fish only after careful consideration of the potential impacts of the new fish on existing habitat and fish population.

Hand or Pole Fishing and Hooks

You may fish with no more than three poles or hand lines at any one time. Each line may have no more than two single or multi-barbed hooks, two artificial baits or two harnesses for live bait.

Single or multi-barbed hooks may be used for hand or pole lines, float or jug fishing, limb, drop or trot lines. Special hook size and barb regulations apply to Lake Michigan and its tributaries. Refer to page 44 for hook information for these waters.

Gaffs, Grab Hooks and Landing Nets

Landing nets, gaff hooks or grab hooks may be used only to assist in the landing of a legally caught fish. They may not be used as the method of catching fish.

Limb Lines

A limb line (or drop line) involves suspending a fishing line from a limb extending beyond the bank of a body of water. You may fish with no more than 10 limb or drop lines at any one time. Each line may have no more than one single or multi-barbed hook attached to it. Each line must have a readable tag showing the name and address of the user. All lines must be checked at least once every 24 hours. It is illegal to use a limb or drop line within 300 yards of any partial or full dam structure on any stream, river, ditch, canal or reservoir.

Snares

You may use no more than one snare to take suckers, carp, gar and bowfin. Snaring these fish may be done only between sunrise and sunset.

Snagging

Except for the Ohio River (see page 46), it is illegal to snag fish from public waters in Indiana. Snagging is the practice of dragging or jerking a hook (or hooks), baited or unbaited, through the water with the intention of snagging fish on contact.

Warning: it is illegal to take a paddlefish from any lake or stream in Indiana except the Ohio River. Paddlefish caught from any public inland lake or stream must be immediately returned to the water.

Trot Lines

A trot line (also called a set line or throw line) is a fishing line with smaller lines attached to it extending out into the water from a fixed point, such as a boat dock or tree. You may fish with no more than one trot line at any one time. The trot line must have no more than 50 single or multi-barbed hooks. Each drop line on a trot line may have only one hook. Trot lines must bear a readable tag clearly showing the name and address of the user, and be checked at least once every 24 hours. It is illegal to use a trot line in Lake Michigan or within 300 yards of any partial or full dam structure on any stream, river, ditch, canal or reservoir.

Ice Fishing

When ice fishing, no more than three lines may be used at any one time. Each line may contain no more than two hooks (single, double or treble) or two artificial baits. Holes cut for ice fishing cannot be more than 12 inches in diameter. Tip-ups must be identified with the name and address of the user, and must be in constant visual contact by the person using them.

Ice fishing shelters must have the owner's name and address in three inch block letters on the outside of the door. An unattended portable ice fishing shelter must have the owner's name and address in three inch block letters on an exterior wall. Any ice fishing shelter or portable shelter left unattended, between sunrise and sunset, must have at least one red reflector or a three inch by three inch reflective strip on each side of the structure.

Ice shanties and portable shelters must be removed from public waters before ice-out. If used before January 1 and after Feb. 15, all structures must be removed daily.

Float Fishing

Float or jug fishing is the use of any buoyed container (made of any material other than glass) that suspends a single fishing line and a single or multi-barbed hook.

As many as five floats may be used, but only one hook may be attached to each float line. Each float must be marked with the user's name and address, and all lines must be in constant visual contact.

Float fishing is not allowed on lakes and reservoirs for public safety.

Smelt Fishing

Smelt may be taken from Lake Michigan and Oliver Lake in Lagrange County from March 1 through May 30. Smelt may be taken only with a single seine or net. The seine or net may not exceed 12 feet in length and six feet in depth nor have a stretch mesh larger than 1½ inches. A dip net may not exceed 12 feet in diameter.

Wanton Waste of Fish

The intentional waste and destruction of fish is prohibited unless the fish is required by law to be killed. Fish must not be mutilated and returned to the water unless the fish is lawfully used as bait. Fish parts, including entrails, must not be discarded into any state waters, but should be disposed of in a sanitary manner that does not pollute the water or become detrimental to public health or comfort.

General Fishing Regulations cont.

Spear Fishing

Suckers, carp, gar, bowfin, buffalo and shad may be taken at the locations below with the equipment listed, and only during the hours noted. There are no bag limits for these fish. See page 44 for restrictions on Lake Michigan tributaries.

Large Streams

(1,500 cfs minimum flow)

- White River from the Wabash River upstream to the junction of East and West Forks
- West Fork of White River, upstream to the dam below Harding Street in Indianapolis
- East Fork of White River, upstream to the dam at the south edge of Columbus
- The Wabash River, upstream to the town of Wabash
- The Tippecanoe River, upstream to 1/2 mile below its confluence with Big Creek
- The Maumee River, upstream to the Anthony Blvd. Bridge in Ft. Wayne
- The Kankakee River, upstream to SR 55 bridge
- The St. Joseph River (upstream from Twin Branch dam) in St. Joseph and Elkhart counties

Equipment: Fish spear, gig, spear gun, underwater spear can be used all year, day or night.

A pitchfork and bow and arrow can be used only between sunrise and sunset. Crossbows may not be used.

Small Streams

(less than 1,500 cfs flow)

Any and all streams or partial streams not listed above.

Equipment: Pitchfork, and bow and arrow only. Crossbows may not be used.

Time: All year, sunrise to sunset.

Non-flowing Waters

(including lakes, ponds and reservoirs)

Equipment: Fish spear, gig, spear gun, underwater spear, pitchfork, and bow and arrow. Crossbows may not be used.

Time: All year, day or night.

Mussels

It is illegal to collect or take live or dead mussel shells from public waters. A ban on harvesting shells has been in effect since 1991 to protect against a rapid decrease in the abundance and distribution of mussels. Please do not disturb living mussels or take dead shells.

New Panfish Regulations for J.C. Murphey Lake

To help develop the best fishing possible, a 25-fish panfish bag limit has been established at J.C. Murphey Lake (bluegill, redear and crappie, singly or in aggregate) and an 18-inch minimum size limit and two-fish daily bag limit for largemouth bass. These regulations are intended to maintain quality fishing far into the future. Keep your eye on this lake to make the "hot spots to fish" list in the next couple of years.

Sale of Aquatic Life

No fish, frogs, turtles or other reptile or amphibian taken under a fishing or hunting license may be bought, sold or bartered. You may keep fish that you catch for an aquarium if that fish meets legal size and bag limit requirements. If you give your catch away, it's a good idea to provide that person a note identifying the fish you gave them. This avoids confusion with exceeding the daily bag limit or possessing fish without a fishing license.

Reptiles and Amphibians

All reptiles and amphibians native to Indiana are protected by law. Box turtles cannot be collected from the wild at any time. Species of frogs, lizards, salamanders, snakes, toads, or turtles on the state or federal endangered species list may also not be collected from the wild at any time. Species specified as game animals (see table below) may be collected from the wild with a hunting or fishing license. License holders must obey season dates, bag limits and use legal trapping methods. An individual with a valid hunting or fishing license may take game frog and turtle species from a DNR property where hunting or fishing is authorized. Non-game reptiles and amphibians may not be taken from any DNR property without a scientific purposes license. For a list of Indiana's native species go to: www.IN.gov/dnr/fishwild/endangered/regs.htm.

The possession limit for non-endangered, non-game species is four, with the exception of the eastern box turtle. Collected species may not be sold. Indiana residents over the age of 17 must have a valid hunting or fishing license in possession while collecting species of reptiles and amphibians from the wild. All non-resident adults and most non-resident youth must possess a non-resident annual hunting license. Legally collected amphibians or reptiles kept in captivity less than 30 days may be released only at their original capture site if they have never been housed with another animal.

Seasons, Daily and Possession Limits

Species	Season	Daily Bag Limit	Possession Limit
Game turtles: common snapping turtle, smooth softshell and spiny softshell turtles	year-round	25*	50*
Restrictions: Turtle traps may be used, but these devices may not have an opening below the surface of the water.			
Game frogs: bull frog and green frog	June 15-April 30	25*	50*

Restrictions: Frogs may be taken with gig or spear with a head not more than three inches in width and a single row of tines, long bow and arrow, club, hands alone or pole or hand line with not more than one hook or artificial lure attached. Firearms used for frog hunting are restricted to a .22-caliber firearm loaded with bird shot only.

*Singly or in aggregate, which means the catch limit includes any combination of the species.



E-news about Indiana
natural resources and recreation
www.wildlife.IN.gov

Inland Trout Sizes and Limits

There is no closed season for taking trout from inland lakes. The trout season for inland streams, other than Lake Michigan tributaries, is from 5 a.m., April 29 through Dec. 31, 2006.

Species	Daily Bag Limit	Minimum Size
brook trout brown trout* rainbow trout lake trout 5 singly or in aggregate No more than 3 may be lake trout.	7-inches

**brown trout bag limit is one fish and size limit is 18 inches in Oliver, Olin and Martin Lakes (LaGrange Co.) and Whitewater River below Brookville Reservoir dam (Franklin Co.)*

Lake Michigan and Tributaries Sizes and Limits

- You cannot possess more than 5 trout or salmon (no more than 2 may be lake trout) or more than 15 yellow perch while fishing on Indiana's portion of Lake Michigan—even if you have a fishing license from a neighboring state.
- You can take sucker, carp, gar, bowfin, buffalo and shad from Lake Michigan with a bow and arrow.
- You cannot use a trot line (power line), set line or throw line to take fish from Lake Michigan.
- Fishing is not allowed within 100 feet above or below the Praxair Dam on the East Branch of the Little Calumet River.
- See page 45 for Lake Michigan bass regulations.

Tributary Restrictions

You may not possess a fish spear, gig, gaff, pitchfork, bowfishing equipment, crossbow, grab hook, spear gun, club, snag hook or underwater spear in, or adjacent to the Galena River (*LaPorte Co.*), Trail Creek (*LaPorte Co.*), the East Branch of the Little Calumet River (*LaPorte and Porter counties*), Salt Creek (*Porter Co.*), the West Branch of the Little Calumet River (*Lake and Porter counties*), Burns Ditch (*Lake and Porter counties*), Deep River downstream from the dam at Camp 133 (*Lake Co.*) or the tributaries to these waterways.

St. Joseph River

Special regulations apply to fishing the St. Joseph River and its tributaries from Twin Branch Dam in Mishawaka, downstream to the Michigan state line. These include:

- Minimum size for trout and salmon is 14 inches.
- No fishing is allowed at any time in the East Race Waterway in South Bend. No fishing is allowed within 100 feet of the entrance and exit of the East Race.
- No fishing is allowed at any time from the fish ladders located on the South Bend or Mishawaka Central Park Dams.
- No fishing is allowed within 100 feet of the entrances and exits of the fish ladders.
- No fishing is allowed by boat or other watercraft in the St. Joseph River below the South Bend Dam for a distance of 200 feet, and from the Mishawaka Central Park Dam downstream to the Main Street bridge, Mishawaka.
- Any fish taken from the Lake Michigan tributaries defined in this section must be hooked in the mouth. Foul-hooked fish must be returned to the water.

Fishing closures to facilitate trout stocking

All fishing closed from April 20 to April 29, 2006:

- Pigeon River and Pigeon Creek in Lagrange County from the Steuben County line to CR 410E (Troxel's Bridge). This does not include the impoundment known as Mongo Mill Pond.
- Harding Run, Curtis Creek, Bloody Run and Graveyard Run (tributaries of the Pigeon River) in Lagrange County.
- Turkey Creek north of CR 100S in Lagrange County.
- Rainbow Pit located on Pigeon River FWA, approximately one mile east of Ontario in Lagrange County.

Trout fishing closed from March 15 to April 1, 2006:

- Island Lake on Minnehaha FWA, Sullivan County
- Little George Lake on Chinook FWA, Clay County

Species	Daily Bag Limit	Minimum Size
chinook, coho, atlantic & pink salmon brown, steelhead & lake trout	5 total salmon & trout No more than 2 may be lake trout	14 inches Lake Michigan, streams, and St. Joseph River
yellow perch	15 on Lake Michigan only	None

Tributary Closings

While there is no closed season for taking trout and salmon from Lake Michigan, certain tributary streams are closed to all fishing from April 1 through June 15. These streams are stocked annually with trout and salmon. The closed fishing period allows these small, vulnerable fish to migrate safely downstream to Lake Michigan. The closed season applies to:

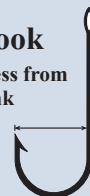
- The East Branch of Little Calumet River in Porter County from US 12 upstream to US 20.
- Trail Creek in LaPorte County from the Franklin Street Bridge in Michigan City upstream to US 35.

Hook Restrictions

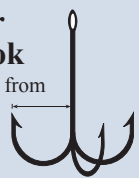
In the waters including Lake Michigan tributaries, the St. Joseph River and its tributary streams from the Twin Branch Dam downstream to the Michigan state line (St. Joseph County), you may not fish with more than one single hook per line or one artificial bait or harness for use with live bait.

Single hooks, including those on artificial baits, cannot exceed 1/2 inch from point to shank. Double and treble hooks are only allowed on artificial baits and shall not exceed 3/8 inch from point to shank.

Single hook
1/2 inch or less from
point to shank



Double or treble hook
3/8 inch or less from
point to shank



Statewide Black Bass Regulations

(black bass includes largemouth, smallmouth and spotted bass)

Type of Water	Daily Bag Limit	Minimum Size
Lakes	5 singly or	14 inches
Rivers/Streams	in aggregate*	12 inches
Lake Michigan	3 singly or in aggregate	14 inches

*Certain waters have special bag limits and minimum size limits that apply to largemouth bass. See information at right and below.

Special Largemouth Bass Size Regulations

Special largemouth bass regulations are in effect for many Indiana waters. These special regulations were implemented for various reasons. These reasons include: experimental regulations to evaluate the effectiveness of increasing the abundance of large bass in selected lakes, management regulations to improve the growth and structure of a fish community, and the removal of size limits for situations where the size of a water or its type of use provides more benefits to anglers.

The expected benefits of size limits are an increase in the number of bass caught (although many must be released); an increase in size of bass; and in some cases, improvement in bluegill size and increased predation on abundant prey like gizzard shad.

Regulations on bass fishing differ for the Ohio River. See Sport Fishing on the Ohio River (page 46) for information.

15 inch minimum size limit

- Patoka Lake (Orange, Dubois and Crawford counties)
- Dogwood Lake (Davies County)

16 inch minimum size limit

- Cecil M. Harden Lake (Parke County)

18 inch minimum size limits

There is a daily bag limit of two bass for these waters:

- Ball Lake (Steuben County)
- Blue Grass, Loon Lake (Warrick County)
- Gibson Lake (Gibson County)
- J.C. Murphey Lake (Newton County)
- Robinson Lake (Whitley and Kosciusko counties)
- Tri-County Fish and Wildlife Area-all lakes

20 inch minimum size limit

- Turtle Creek Reservoir (Sullivan County)

12 to 15 inch slot size limits

No largemouth bass between 12 and 15 inches in length may be taken from the following:

- Buffalo Trace Lake (Harrison County)
- Celina Lake (Perry County)
- Delaney Park Lake (Washington County)
- Ferdinand State Forest Lake (Dubois County)
- Indian Lake (Perry County)
- Montgomery City Park Lake (Daviess County)
- Saddle Lake (Perry County)
- Scales Lake (Warrick County)
- Shakamak State Park (Clay, Greene and Sullivan counties)
- Tipsaw Lake (Perry County)

Special Largemouth Bass Bag Limits

- One largemouth bass:
Turtle Creek Reservoir (Sullivan County)
- Two largemouth bass:
Ball Lake (Steuben County)
Blue Grass Pit, Loon Lake (Warrick County)
Gibson Lake (Gibson County)
J.C. Murphey Lake (Newton County)
Robinson Lake (Whitley and Kosciusko County)
Tri-County Fish and Wildlife Area

Possession limit is twice the bag limit.

No minimum size limit waters

No size limits for largemouth bass are in effect for:

- Brownstown State Fishing Area (Jackson County)
- Burdette Park lakes (Vanderburgh County)
- Chandler Town Lake (Warrick County)
- Cypress Lake State Fishing Area (Jackson County)
- Deming Park lakes (Vigo County)
- Garvin Park Lake (Vanderburgh County)
- Glen Miller Pond (Wayne County)
- Hayswood Lake (Harrison County)
- Henry County Memorial Park Lake (Henry County)
- Hovey Lake at Hovey Lake FWA (Posey County)
- Krannert Lake (Marion County)
- Lake Sullivan (Marion County)
- Ruster Lake (Marion County)
- Schnebelt Pond (Dearborn County)

Dove Hollow Restrictions

No largemouth bass may be taken from Dove Hollow Lake at Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area.



- Always wet your hands before touching the fish.
- Handle the fish gently and quickly. Keep it in the water as much as possible. Do not put your fingers in the gill slits or in the eye sockets. Do not squeeze the fish or cause the loss of scales.
- Remove the hook carefully. If the hook cannot be removed easily, cut the line or leader and leave the hook in the fish. Eventually, the hook will dissolve. Artificial lures are recommended because they usually hook the fish in the lip area, the easiest place to remove the hook.
- Gently hold the fish in the water and move it back and forth until it begins to swim away.
- Remember to land and release your fish as quickly as possible.
- Never release live bait into a fishing area. Never move fish from one water to another. Stocking fish requires a permit. The release of an undesirable or exotic species can contaminate a body of water.



These regulations are the result of a cooperative effort by Indiana and five other Ohio River states. In many cases, these rules differ significantly from other laws and regulations in Indiana. These rules and regulations apply only to the main stem of the Ohio River and do not include any tributaries or embayments, where general Indiana fishing regulations apply.

A person holding an Indiana fishing license (resident or non-resident), or is exempt from having a license in Indiana, may fish from either bank of the Ohio River, or any part of the main stem of the Ohio River by boat. The interstate reciprocal license agreement with Kentucky does not apply to tributaries of the Ohio River in either state. To fish the tributaries you must obtain a license from that state.

While fishing for sport fish, you may use poles or hand lines, float fishing methods, set lines with one single or multi-barbed hook, or up to two trot lines with no more than 50 single or multi-barbed hooks per line. These lines must be spaced at least 18 inches apart. Trot lines must be checked at least once every 24 hours.

Ohio River sport fish include:

- largemouth bass
- smallmouth bass
- spotted bass
- hybrid striped bass
- rock bass
- striped bass
- yellow bass
- black crappie
- white crappie
- sauger
- walleye
- saugeye
- trout
- tiger muskellunge
- northern pike
- muskellunge
- chain pickerel

Paddlefish

Paddlefish may only be taken from the Ohio River from Feb. 1 to May 10. Any paddlefish caught from public lakes, streams or other rivers in Indiana must be returned. You may not sort or release any lawfully snagged paddlefish. After two paddlefish are taken, no more snagging is allowed. Snagging is prohibited within 200 yards of a dam on the Ohio River.

Other Fish

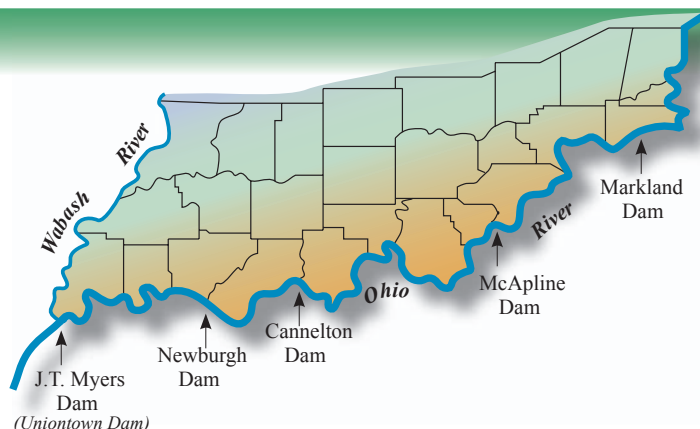
All other fish, except those classified as threatened or endangered, may be taken with the same sport fishing methods described above as well as with the following methods:

- Long or compound bow with an arrow having one or more barbs and an attached line. Catfish and paddlefish cannot be taken with bow and arrow during nighttime hours (1/2 hour after sunset until 1/2 hour before sunrise.) Crossbows are illegal.
- Giggling from Feb. 1 to May 10 with any pronged or barbed instrument attached to the end of a rigid object. You cannot take a fish by giggling from either a boat or platform.
- Snagging on the Ohio River for non-sport fish is allowed from Feb. 1 to May 10 using one single or treble hook. Snagging is not allowed from a boat or platform or along a bay or tributary to the Ohio River.



Free Fishing Weekend June 10-11, 2006

No license required for Indiana residents.



Where to Fish on the Ohio River

Much of the best fishing on the Ohio River is concentrated near dams. Access fees may be charged at some sites.

For more information on Ohio River access sites, call (317) 232-4080 and request a copy of the *Ohio River Fishing Guide*.

- **J.T. Myers Dam (Uniontown Dam)** 15 miles southwest of Mt. Vernon in Posey Co. Accessible at Hovey Lake FWA.
- **Newburgh Dam** — in the town of Newburgh off of SR 66.
- **Cannelton Dam** — follow Taylor Street south from SR 66 in Cannelton.
- **McAlpine Dam** — located at Clarksville. Access at Falls of the Ohio State Park. Accessible boat ramp located at George Rogers Clark Homesite in Clarksville. Access at New Albany off of Water Street in Jaycee Riverfront Park.
- **Markland Dam** — near Markland in Switzerland County. Accessible at DamVue River Camp or Vevay boat ramp.

Minnows and Crayfish

You may take minnows or crayfish from the Ohio River by the following methods:

- A minnow trap not to exceed three feet long and 18 inches in diameter nor having a throat opening greater than one inch in diameter.
- A dip net no more than three feet in diameter.
- A minnow seine no more than 30 feet long and six feet deep nor having mesh size larger than 1/4 inch bar mesh.
- A cast net not to exceed nine feet in diameter nor having mesh size larger than 3/8 inch bar mesh.

Species	Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Minimum Size
largemouth bass	6*	12*	12 inches
smallmouth bass			
spotted bass			No size limit on spotted bass
white bass	30*	60*	No more than four fish may be
yellow bass			15 inches or longer
striped bass			
hybrid striped bass			
rock bass	15	30	None
crappie	30	60	None
muskellunge	2*	2*	30 inches
tiger muskellunge			
walleye	10*	20*	None
sauger			
hybrid walleye (saugeye)			

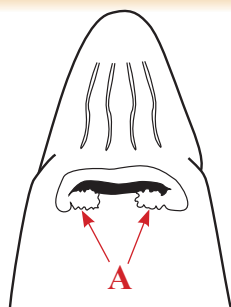
* Singly or in aggregate, which means the catch limit includes any combination of the species. For instance, your daily bag could include 30 white bass or 30 hybrid striped bass or any combination of the two species equalling no more than 30.

Be on the lookout for lake sturgeon

It is illegal to take a lake sturgeon. The lake sturgeon, often confused with the shovelnose sturgeon, is an endangered species and must be immediately released unharmed.

Report catches and sightings and tag numbers of this fish to the Division of Fish and Wildlife at (812) 526-5816 or e-mail your report to: bfisher@dnr.IN.gov

LAKE STURGEON - Endangered Species



Mouth: (A) Upper lip without lobes, lower lip with two lobes.

Snout: (B) Cone-shaped, rounded.

Tail: (C) Rounded, thick caudal peduncle not fully scaled; smooth areas between rows of bony plates.

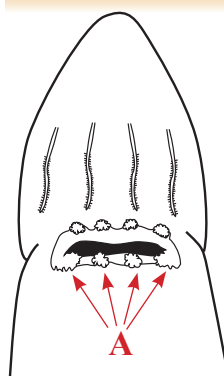
Size: Adults normally caught at 45-55 inches and 25-45 lbs.; can reach lengths greater than 6 feet and weights over 100 lbs.

Range: Lower Wabash and White rivers and Lake Michigan, possibly in other large lakes or rivers.



*Lake Sturgeon may have small metal tag with number on base of dorsal fin.

SHOVELNOSE STURGEON - Common



Mouth: (A) Upper lip with four lobes, lower lip with four lobes.

Snout: (B) Shovel-shaped, flattened.

Tail: (C) Long, thin caudal peduncle fully scaled with bony plates.

Size: Adults normally caught at 30-40 inches and 3-7 lbs., rarely larger.

Range: Wabash and White rivers and occasionally in other large rivers.



**Long filament usually not present on the Shovelnose Sturgeon.

illustrations © Joseph R. Tomelleri

2006 Licenses By Mail

To purchase licenses by mail, send your order with the following information. **PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY.**

Name _____

Date of birth _____

Social Security No. or Indiana Driver's License No. _____

Hunter Education certification no. (if born after 1986) _____

Complete address _____

City _____ State _____, Zip _____

County _____ Phone number () _____ - _____

Height _____ Weight _____ Sex _____

Hair color _____ Eye color _____

Send check or money order for licenses (see price table on page 67), payable to Indiana DNR (Allow 2 weeks for delivery.):

Licenses
DNR Customer Service Center
402 W. Washington Street, Room W160
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739

Specific license(s) and dates needed. Please list each singly:

1) Type of license or stamp (i.e. fishing, deer, trout stamp)

Season (i.e. one-day, annual, archery) _____

Quantity _____ Price \$ _____

2) Type of license or stamp (i.e. fishing, deer, trout stamp)

Season (i.e. one-day, annual, archery) _____

Quantity _____ Price \$ _____

3) Type of license or stamp (i.e. fishing, deer, trout stamp)

Season (i.e. one-day, annual, archery) _____

Quantity _____ Price \$ _____

Method of Payment:

☐ Check Amount \$ _____ No. _____

☐ Money Order Amount \$ _____ No. _____

☐ Visa (or) ☐ MasterCard \$ _____ Exp. date _____

Credit Card # _____

Signature _____



Habitattitude™

PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT RELEASE FISH AND AQUATIC PLANTS



www.Habitattitude.net

Alternatives to Release

- Contact a retailer for proper handling advice or for possible returns
- Give/trade with another aquarist, pond owner, or water gardener
- Donate to a local aquarium society, school, or aquatic business
- Seal aquatic plants in plastic bags and dispose in the trash
- Contact a veterinarian or pet retailer for humane disposal guidance
- Know your state regulations regarding these alternatives

What You Need to Know About Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)

AIS can be costly to you and the environment. As populations of invasive fish species increase, game species often decrease, resulting in reduced fishing. Many exotic aquatic plants crowd out native plants, reduce property values, reduce recreation such as boating and angling and can be expensive to control. Each year, millions of dollars are spent battling the negative effects of zebra mussels. In many cases, once an AIS population becomes established, eradication is impossible.

Learn more about AIS and simple steps to stop their spread. Visit www.invasivespecies.IN.gov.

Species Illegal to Possess

Without holding a special permit, it is illegal to possess the following fish and mussels live. If any of these are caught, they must be killed immediately and not returned to the water. Your cooperation is essential.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| • Asiatic clam | • Snakeheads of the family Channidae |
| • Bighead carp | • Quagga mussel |
| • Black carp | • Tubenose goby |
| • Round goby | • Walking catfish of the family Clariidae |
| • Rudd | • White perch (not freshwater drum) |
| • Ruffe | • Zebra mussel |
| • Silver carp | |

Illegal Fish Stockings

No individual may take any live fish (wild or aquarium fish) and release it into any other public water without a stocking permit. Fisheries biologists in the DNR approve stocking of fish only after careful consideration of the potential impacts of the new fish on existing sport fishing activities and endangered species.

Fish Consumption Advisory

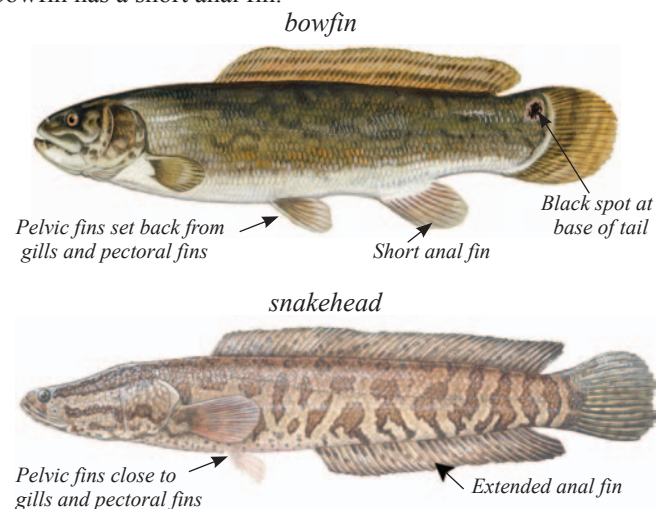
Indiana's fish consumption advisory is similar to the health advice you hear or read about every day regarding diet, exercise or safety. How you use this information to protect your health and enjoy life is a matter of choice. The purpose of this advisory is to make sure you have the proper information to make those choices.

Fish provide a diet high in protein and low in saturated fat when properly prepared. Additionally, many doctors suggest that eating fish each week is helpful in preventing heart disease. A 2002 survey conducted for the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) showed that nearly 44% of Indiana residents eat little, if any, fish. For this reason, the most important message

Snakehead or bowfin?

Snakeheads are voracious predators that damage native fish populations. Once introduced, these fish can spread via connected waterways or migrate short distances over land since they are capable of breathing air. Though prohibited from being imported into the country, snakeheads have appeared in waters throughout the US and may be reproducing in some areas. Many states, including Indiana, prohibit possession of live snakeheads.

Despite numerous reported sightings, the snakehead has not been found in Indiana. Instead, all sightings were the native bowfin. With similar body shapes, dorsal fins and mouths full of teeth, the snakehead and bowfin look very much alike. The most distinguishing difference between these fish, however, is the anal fin. The snakehead has a long, extended anal fin whereas the bowfin has a short anal fin.



illustrations by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Duan Raver

the ISDH wants to share is "include fish as a part of your regular diet". The key to gaining the most health benefits from fish is to eat a variety of fish that are low in contaminants.

One common misunderstanding about the advisory is the difference between no consumption and restricted consumption of fish. The advisory is not a ban on eating fish from lakes and streams as some people believe. The fish consumption advisory will help you make the right choice about how much fish to eat and what type of fish to eat. If you follow the advisory, you will minimize the risk from eating fish and maximize your health benefits by using fish as a valuable source of protein.

Fish Consumption Advisory cont.

You should use the advisory to make informed decisions about where to fish, which fish to eat and how much to eat. The advisory should not discourage you from going fishing or eating the fish you catch. The advisory is a source of information that allows you to enjoy your fishing trip and protect your health at the same time.

A statewide fish tissue monitoring program provides data for Indiana's fish consumption advisory. New tissue data are collected every year from new areas or sites previously sampled to keep health information updated. This long-term commitment to human health protection also serves as a constant monitor for changes in the environment.

The Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory is issued by the ISDH. Always consult the complete advisory for specific information on the body of water where you plan to fish, which may be viewed at the ISDH web site: www.IN.gov/isdh.

For a more information on the fish consumption advisory or if you have questions concerning the advisory contact:

Indiana State Department of Health
Environmental Epidemiology
2 N. Meridian St., Section 5D
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 233-1325 or 7162

Assessing Your Risk

Guidelines for developing the fish consumption advice in the 2005 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory are based on a culmination of epidemiological, toxicological and exposure risk studies and evaluated by the Great Lakes Sport Fish Advisory Task force. The most common outcomes from not following this advice are an increased "risk" of getting cancer and/or an increased "risk" of developmental problems in unborn or young children. The most "at risk" people are women of childbearing age, nursing mothers, and children under 15. Some new information indicates there may be some additional "risks" of heart problems to adults who are exposed to large amounts of mercury in their diet. Again, for most people (adult males and non-childbearing age women) these risks are minimal. To date, no known cancer or developmental cases can be linked to the consumption of contaminated fish in Indiana.

The ISBH uses a five grouping advisory classification system to determine your level of risk from consuming fish.

Group	General Advisory	At Risk population*
1	Unlimited consumption	1 meal per week
2	1 meal per week	1 meal per month
3	1 meal per month	Do not eat
4	1 meal every 2 months	Do not eat
5	Do not eat	Do not eat

*Women of childbearing years, nursing mothers, and children under age 15.

General Guidelines To Reduce Your Risk

- Assume that any fish you catch is a group 2 if it is not listed or the site where you are fishing is not listed in the advisory.
- Eat smaller, less fatty fish like pan fish (bluegill, perch & crappie)
- Remove fat near the skin of the fish prior to cooking and broil, bake, or grill fish so the fat drips away.
- Unless noted otherwise, consider all carp from rivers and streams to fall under the following risk groups.

Group 3 - 15-20 in. • **Group 4** - 20-25 in. • **Group 5** - over 25 in.

Some Major Fishing Waters Where All Fish Are Group 1 or 2 Except As Indicated ()

- Brookville Reservoir (Franklin/Union Co.) except for largemouth bass 15+ in. (3)
- Dogwood Lake (Davies Co.)
- Eagle Creek Reservoir (Marion Co.)
- Flint Lake (Porter Co.)
- Harden Reservoir (Parke Co.)
- Lake James (Steuben Co.) except northern pike 20+ in. (3&4)
- Lake Lemon (Monroe Co.) except flathead catfish 20+ in. (3)
- Lake Wawasee (Kosciusko Co.) except bullhead 15+ in. (3)
- Lake of the Woods (LaGrange Co.)
- Monroe Reservoir (Brown/Monroe Co.)
- Morse Reservoir (Hamilton Co.)
- Patoka Reservoir (Dubois/orange Co.) except carp 23+ in. (3)
- Salamonie Reservoir (Wabash Co.)
- Starve Hollow Lake (Johnson Co.)
- Turtle Creek Reservoir (Sullivan Co.) except carp 26+ in. (3)
- Worster Lake (St Joe Co.) except brown bullhead 16+ in. (3)

No Consumption Waters

- Elliot Ditch, Tippecanoe County
- Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor Canal, Lake County
- Little Mississinewa River, Randolph County
- Little Sugar Creek/Walnut Fork, Montgomery County
- Pleasant Run Creek, Lawrence County
- Wea Creek, Tippecanoe County
- Kokomo Creek, Howard County - from U.S. 31 to Wildcat Creek
- Wildcat Creek, Howard and Carroll counties - downstream from the Waterworks Dam in Kokomo to the Wabash River
- Clear Creek, Monroe County
- Salt Creek downstream of Clear Creek in Lawrence and Monroe Counties
- Stoney Creek, Hamilton County
- Sugar Creek, Montgomery County - from I-74 to SR 32

Commercial Fish Consumption For At Risk Population*

Species	Advisory
swordfish, shark, king mackerel, tilefish (also called golden bass or golden snapper – Gulf of Mexico), tuna (fresh or frozen), orange roughy, Spanish mackerel (Gulf of Mexico), marlin, grouper	NEVER EAT
albacore/white tuna (canned), halibut, snapper, saltwater bass, bluefish, buffalo fish, white croaker (Pacific), sea trout (weakfish), northern lobster, sablefish, scorpion fish	4 oz. per wk.
light tuna (canned) mahi mahi, carp, freshwater perch, skate, Spanish mackerel (S. Atlantic), monkfish, tilefish (Atlantic), sheephead	8 oz. per wk.
shrimp, salmon, pollock, farm-raised catfish, cod, crab (Blue, King and Snow), clams, tilapia, flatfish (Flounder, Plaice, Sole), scallops, haddock, farm-raised rainbow trout, herring, crayfish (also called crawfish), mackerel (Atlantic, Jack), mullet, oysters, croaker (Atlantic), ocean perch, pickerel, hake, sardines, squid, shad (American), whiting, whitefish, anchovies, jacksmelt, spiny lobster, chub mackerel (Pacific), butterfish	12 oz. per wk.

* Contact the ISDH for more detailed information on the commercial fish consumption advisory.



Indiana Record Fish Programs

The Division of Fish and Wildlife sponsors two award programs recognizing outstanding catches by sport anglers. The Indiana Record Fish program recognizes new state record catches. The Fish of the Year program recognizes anglers who catch and report the largest fish of each species each year, short

of a new state record.

Weight is not required for Fish of the Year entries. A weight measurement is required for Indiana Record Fish entries. Both programs have the same fish divisions and use the same entry blank and rules below.

Rules for submitting an entry

- Fish must be taken legally by hook and line from Indiana waters. Fish taken from the main stem of the Ohio River between Kentucky and Indiana, or from the Wabash River between Illinois and Indiana will be considered for the Indiana Record Fish Program provided the angler possessed an Indiana fishing license at the time of the catch (a photocopy of the license must accompany entries from these boundary waters).
- Fish must be caught in public or private fishing waters where no charge exists for fish taken. Fish taken from waters on artificial feeding programs are not eligible.
- Provide copy of license.
- Entry must be postmarked by Dec. 31 of the calendar year.
- A good quality side view photograph of the fish must accompany the entry. Blue catfish must be photographed from the side against a light background. For record fish entries, applicants may wish to consider hiring a photographer.
- The weight measurement for the Indiana Record Fish entries must be taken before the fish is frozen and on a scale that has been certified by the State of Indiana to be accurate to one ounce. If you can't find a certified scale in a grocery, hardware, grain store or propane distributor, call the Indiana Department of Health, Division of Weights and Measures at (317) 356-7078 for the nearest location. No weight is needed for the Fish of the Year entries.
- Entry must be accompanied by signatures of two persons (not relatives) who witnessed weighing and measuring. After weighing, the fish may be gutted and iced, but do not fillet or otherwise cut it up. The fish must be available for inspection and identification.
- Fish entries may require verification by a Division of Fish and Wildlife fisheries biologist. It is the responsibility of the angler to schedule a time to have your fish examined by a fisheries biologist to verify identification. See pages 11 (north) and 27 (south) for a list of fisheries biologists.

Indiana Fish of the Year Program

Enter Indiana's record fish programs and become part of Indiana history. Each year the Division of Fish and Wildlife honors anglers for the biggest catch of the season with Indiana's Fish of the Year Award.

Fifty species categories are open for awards. Entries do not have to be state record size. Even a small fish can win if it is the biggest entered in its category for that year.

Anyone can enter and multiple entries are accepted. Only a few rules apply. The fish must be taken legally by hook and line

from Indiana waters. The fish must be caught in public or private fishing waters where there is no fee. Complete the entry form below and send it in with a copy of your fishing license and a good picture of your catch. Even catch-and-release participants can enter.

Winners receive a certificate and a colorful jacket patch. Records are kept from year to year to provide biologists a way to monitor fish sizes around the state.

2006 Record Fish Entry

Please print clearly. Photocopies of entry form are accepted. A good quality photo must be submitted with entry.

- ☐ **STATE RECORD FISH**
(weight required)
- ☐ **FISH OF THE YEAR**
(no weight required)

INFORMATION ON THE FISH

Species of fish _____
Weight (lbs., oz.) _____
Length _____ Girth _____

INFORMATION ON ANGLER

Name of angler _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____
Email _____

WHERE, WHEN, HOW

Date caught _____
Name of lake, pond or stream _____
County where caught _____
Type of tackle used _____
Lure or bait used _____

MEASUREMENT LOCATION

Where measurement was taken _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____

WITNESS 1

First witness signature _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____

WITNESS 2

Second witness signature _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____

Mail entry and photo to: Record Fish Program, Division of Fish and Wildlife, 402 W. Washington St., Room W273, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Species	Weight	Where	Angler	Year
Atlantic Salmon	14 lb. 4 oz.	Lake Michigan, Lake Co.	Gene Tarrant	1979
Bighead Carp	53 lb. 8 oz.	White River, Pike Co.	Duane Stafford	2000
Blue Catfish	104 lb.	Ohio River	Bruce Midkiff	1999
Bluegill	3 lb. 4 oz.	Pond, Greene Co.	Harold L. Catey	1972
Bowfin (Dogfish)	16 lb.	Pine Lake, LaPorte Co.	Barry Biederstadt	1988
Brook Trout	3 lb. 15 1/2 oz.	Lake Gage, Steuben Co.	Sonny Bashore	1973
Brown Trout	25.08 lb.	Lake Michigan, LaPorte Co.	Mitchell Boilek	2001
Buffalo	53.9 lb.	Oak Hill Pond, Gibson Co.	Kenneth Houchin	2002
Bullhead	4.9 lb.	Potato Creek SP, St. Joseph Co.	Darren Robertson	1994
Burbot	7 lb. 11 oz.	Lake Michigan	Larry Malicki	1990
Channel Catfish	37 lb. 8 oz.	Lake, Vanderburgh Co.	Randy E. Jones	1980
Chinook Salmon	38 lb.	Trail Creek, La Porte Co.	Rich Baker	1980
Cisco	3 lb. 12 oz.	Big Cedar Lake, Whitley Co.	Phillip Wisniewski	1980
Coho Salmon	20 lb. 12 oz.	Lake Michigan, La Porte Co.	John Beutner	1972
Common Carp	43 lb. 4 oz.	Pike Lake, Kosciusko Co.	Russell Long	1989
Crappie	4 lb. 11 oz.	Private lake, Jennings Co.	Willis Halcomb	1994
Flathead Catfish	79 lb. 8 oz.	White River, Lawrence Co.	Glen T. Simpson	1966
Flier	3 1/2 oz.	Stream, Jackson Co.	Harold H. Otte	1983
Freshwater Drum (White Perch)	30 lb.	White River, Martin Co.	Garland Fellers	1963
Goldeye	1.88 lb.	West Fork White River, Owen Co.	James Harris	2004
Grass Carp	65.2 lb.	Private pond, Morgan Co.	David Hughes	2002
Green Sunfish	1 lb. 10 oz.	Pit, Fountain Co.	Terry Keller	1987
Hybrid Striped Bass	22 lb. 2oz.	Tippecanoe River, Carroll Co.	David G. Coffman	2005
Hybrid Walleye (Saugeye)	8 lb. 8 oz.	Scottsburg Reservoir, Scott Co.	Doug Young	1999
Lake Trout	29 lb. 4 oz.	Lake Michigan	Harold Rodriguez	1993
Largemouth Bass	14 lb. 12 oz.	Lake, Harrison Co.	Jenifer Schultz	1991
Longnose Gar	18.42 lb.	White River, Pike Co.	Vernon Young, Jr.	2004
Muskellunge	42 lb. 8 oz.	James Lake, Kosciusko Co.	Darrin Conley	2002
Northern Pike	30 lb. 2 oz.	Clear Lake, Steuben Co.	Jack Barnes	1992
Paddlefish	106 lb. 4 oz.	Sand Pit, Knox Co.	John Kotter	1996
Pink Salmon	2 lb. 12 1/2 oz.	Lake Michigan, Lake Co.	Richard J. Lisac	1985
Rainbow Trout	18 lb. 8 oz.	Clear Lake, Steuben Co.	Bill Bigger	1988
Redear Sunfish	3 lb. 10 oz.	Lake, Brown Co.	R. Peckman	1974
Rock Bass	3 lb.	Sugar Creek, Hancock Co.	David Thomas	1969
Sauger	6 lb. 1 oz.	Tippecanoe River, Carroll Co.	Mark Bigger	1983
Shovelnose Sturgeon	14 lb. 8 oz.	Wabash River, Fountain Co.	Mike Latoz	1999
Silver Carp	15 lb. 8oz.	West Fork White River, Greene Co.	Daniel Keller	2003
Smallmouth Bass	7 lb. 4 oz.	Twin Lake, Lagrange Co.	Dana Yoder	1992
Spotted Bass	5 lb. 1 1/2 oz.	Lake, Howard Co.	John William Pio	1975
Steelhead Trout	26.62 lb.	Trail Creek, LaPorte Co.	Evan Nicholson	1999
Striped Bass	35.395 lb.	Ohio River	Tony Campisano	1993
Sucker	12 lb. 3.3 oz.	White River, Bartholemew Co.	John Britton	1991
Tiger Muskellunge	24 lb.	Wolf Lake, Lake Co.	Michael Senics	1995
Tiger Trout	3 lb.	Lake Michigan, Lake Co.	Mike Ratter	1978
Walleye	14 lb. 4 oz.	Kankakee River, Lake Co.	Leon Richart	1974
	14 lb. 4 oz.	Tippecanoe River, Pulaski Co.	Donald Tedford	1977
Warmouth	1.4 lb.	North Dugger Pit, Sullivan Co.	Jack Tolbert	2002
White Bass	4 lb. 3 oz.	Lake Freeman, Carroll Co.	James Wagner	1965
White Catfish	9.72 lb.	Pond, Wabash Co.	Melissa Grimes	1985
Yellow Bass*	2 lb. 15 oz.	Morse Reservoir, Hamilton Co.	Jim Raymer	2000
Yellow Perch	2 lb. 8 oz.	Gravel pit, Vigo Co.	Roy W. Burkel Jr.	1981

*World Record



Nongame Fund

John Castrale, DNR Nongame Bird Biologist, releases a young osprey in northern, Indiana

Once common throughout the state, osprey have disappeared in recent years.

You can help Indiana's wildlife by looking for the line provided on your Indiana State Tax Form and donate all or part of your refund.

The Nongame Fund supports the reintroduction of native species like osprey and river otters in areas with suitable habitat. Your donation helps these projects and more.

You can also donate directly to the Nongame Fund.

Nongame Fund
402 W. Washington St. Rm. W273
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Get the whole story at:
www.dnr.IN.gov/fishwild/endangered

Look for the Eagle on your Indiana income tax form...

30. Enter the amount of line 31 of this form on line 30 of your Indiana income tax form.
31. Enter the amount of line 30 of this form on line 31 of your Indiana income tax form.
32. If line 31 is more than the amount on line 30, subtract line 30 from line 31.
33. Amount on line 32 to be donated to the Indiana Nongame Fund (see instructions on page 30).....
34. Subtract line 33 from line 32

TED'S AQUA MARINE

On Indy's Southside
(317) 786-2254
www.tedsaquamarine.com

Quit Wishin' Go Fishin'

Ranger BOATS

Sunfish

bluegill • 5 to 9 vertical bars on sides, black opercle flat (ear) with no margin, dark spot at rear of dorsal fin

redeer • opercle flap (ear) is tipped with red or orange margin

black crappie • 7-8 dorsal spines, random blotches on sides

white crappie • 6 dorsal spines, black side markings form vertical bars rather than random spots

Black Bass

largemouth bass • upper jaw extends beyond back of eye

smallmouth bass • upper jaw does not extend beyond back of eye

spotted bass • red eye, horizontal lines of dark spots on lower sides, upper jaw does not extend beyond back of eye

True Bass

hybrid striped • two tooth patches on back of tongue are joined, first stripe below lateral line complete to tail, stripes above lateral line usually broken

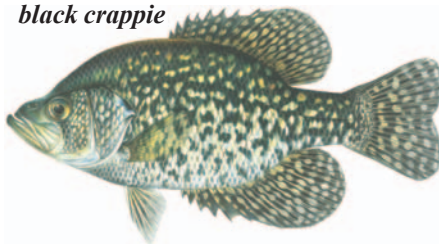
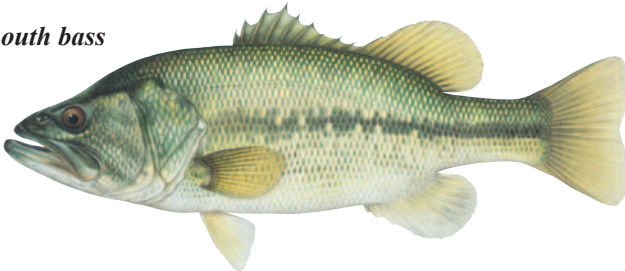
white bass • single tooth patch on back of tongue, first stripe below lateral line not complete to tail

striped bass • tooth patches on back of tongue in two parallel patches, first stripe below lateral line complete to tail, stripes above lateral line are unbroken

Catfish

blue catfish • 30-35 anal fin rays, anal fin margin is straight, caudal fin is deeply forked

channel catfish • 24-29 rays in rounded anal fin, caudal fin is deeply forked, dark spots on sides when young

bluegill*black crappie**hybrid striped bass**redeer**white crappie**white bass**largemouth bass**striped bass**smallmouth bass**blue catfish**spotted bass**channel catfish*

white catfish • caudal fin margin is nearly straight (slightly forked), no dark spots on sides

bullhead catfish • caudal fin is straight

Perch

sauger • 3 or 4 saddle shaped blotches on back and sides, spotted dorsal fin

walleye • no spots on dorsal fin, dusky spot at rear of spiny dorsal fin, lower tip of tail and anal fin are white

Trout & Salmon

brown trout • white mouth, teeth and gums; caudal fin margin square with no spots on upper or lower lobe; stream dwelling browns possess some orange/red spots on sides; resident brown trout in Lake Michigan possess black X-shaped markings on sides.

chinook salmon or king salmon • teeth are set in dark gums, black spots on back and both lobes of square caudal fin, 15-17 anal fin rays

coho salmon • teeth are set in light color gums, black spots on upper lobe of slightly forked caudal fin, 12-15 anal fin rays

lake trout • white mouth, teeth and gums; caudal fin deeply forked, body color light to dark gray with light spots

rainbow trout or steelhead • white mouth, teeth and gums; small black spots on back, sides, caudal and dorsal fins, caudal fin margin is square; 9-12 anal fin rays

sauger



walleye



saugeye



brown trout



chinook or king salmon



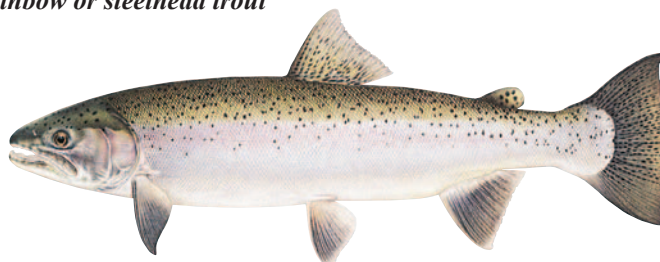
coho salmon



lake trout



rainbow or steelhead trout



northern pike



muskellunge

